

These observations were made in a semi-open woodland-thicket tract bordering the Desplaines River, Deerfield Township, Lake County, Illinois, where the Blue-winged Warbler is a locally abundant summer resident. Though the flight song was observed on both of the above dates, unfortunately no record of frequency was made and the writer can only state that it was given at least several times. Essentially, the flight song was not different from the regular song, which could be interpreted as *zee-zee-zee-zee-zwee'* (rather than the usual inhale-exhale song) with the first four notes often increased to six and the last note decidedly ascending. The quality of the Blue-winged Warbler's notes, amply described elsewhere, need not be detailed any further. The observed flight song can be presented as follows:

<i>tsee-</i>		<i>zwee'-</i>		<i>zwee'</i>
<i>tzip-</i>		<i>tzip-</i>		
	<i>zee-zee-zee-zee-zee-</i>		<i>zee-zee-zee-zee-zee-</i>	

This pattern, though based on a single continuous performance, obviously consists of two renditions of the song, and on another occasion but the first part of this pattern was given, ending with the first *zwee'*. The notes, though high-pitched, insect-like, and rapidly repeated, particularly the *zee's*, were clear and syllabic, and the song as patterned above took no more than four seconds. The song accompanied normal, direct flight from the higher parts of trees and tall shrubs across more or less open areas.—FRANK A. PITELKA, *Lyons, Illinois.*

**A very late Blackburnian Warbler.**—On November 5, 1938, while watching a chickadee trying to extract sunflower seeds from some old heads on partially withered plants in the garden of my residence a few miles west of Niagara Falls, Ontario, I was astonished at the sudden appearance of a male Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*) in the low willows, almost at my elbow. The warbler, which appeared to be travelling in company with two chickadees, was remarkably fearless and afforded many opportunities for close observation. It was in and out of the garden repeatedly during the afternoon, and at dusk appeared to settle down for the night in a rather large weeping-willow tree which was still, at this late date, almost in full leaf. The following day, November 6, the warbler and the chickadees were again much in evidence in the garden, and once more at dusk the warbler was seen to haunt the big willow tree. After the week-end, I was not in the garden for several days, but in view of the fact that the Blackburnian Warbler again frequented the garden on November 11, its sudden appearances almost invariably heralded by one or both of the chickadees, it is probable that it had been in the immediate vicinity throughout the intervening period. An examination of the row of low willow trees which appeared to be so attractive to this particular warbler, revealed the presence of numbers of active aphids and innumerable newly laid aphid eggs, and it is probable that these insects and their eggs provided the major incentive for the repeated and prolonged visits of this very late migrant. The writer knows of no other record of Blackburnian Warblers lingering until so late in the autumn in this part of Ontario, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the latest fall-migration dates given by Chapman ('Warblers of North America,' p. 177, 1907) for any of the northern States is five or six weeks earlier than that now recorded from southern Ontario.—R. W. SHEPPARD, *1805 Mouland Ave., Niagara Falls, Ontario.*

**Dickcissel in Worcester, Massachusetts.**—Considerable local interest was aroused by the occurrence of a male Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*), October 23–29, 1938, at the feeding station of Mrs. Harry T. Gray, 6 Windemere Road, Worcester.

The bright plumage and the typical attitude of the bird left no question as to the species. The identification of the bird was checked by Mr. and Mrs. Perry E. Howe, of Worcester, and the writer. Others also visited the station and saw it.

The last record of a Dickcissel in the County that could be found at the Museum is of one taken "in Worcester County (probably near Fitchburg) on October 3, [1889] by I. C. Greene," as cited in Bagg and Eliot's 'Birds of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts,' p. 651, 1937. There is also an undated mounted male in the collection of the Worcester Natural History Society (no. 562), marked, 'Worcester, Mass., Nathaniel Paine.'—HARRY C. PARKER, *Worcester Museum of Natural History, Worcester, Massachusetts.*

**Pine Grosbeak in the Northern West Virginia Panhandle.**—A Pine Grosbeak, probably *Pinicola enucleator leucura*, was observed in Bethany, Brooke County, West Virginia, on December 12, 1938. The bird was an immature male, its head, back, and rump being rather pinkish, marked with small areas of tawny olive. It was unusually tame, and allowed me to observe it only ten feet away. Unfortunately, I was not able to collect it to assert its identity. The bird was seen on the campus of Bethany College, feeding on the berries of Japanese barberry, eating the seeds and rejecting the pulp. During the next three days the grosbeak was seen several times.

So far as I know, there have been only two previous West Virginia records of the Pine Grosbeak. On February 28, 1934, Mr. Maurice Brooks found five grosbeaks near French Creek, Upshur County (Redstart, 1: 4, March, 1934). Mr. Brooks believed these birds to be of the eastern race, *Pinicola enucleator leucura*. There is also an old record, made by Eifrig, of the grosbeaks along the Potomac River, but it seems uncertain whether they were seen on the Maryland or on the West Virginia side.—WILLIAM MONTAGNA, *Fernow Hall, Ithaca, New York.*

**Grasshopper Sparrow caught in spider's web.**—On August 15, 1937, George Gibbs, Soils Scientist with the Soil Conservation Service, noted the following experience while picking blackberries on Peters' Hill, three miles southeast of Bath, New York, in Steuben County.

"While picking blackberries at about 3.00 p.m., I suddenly came on a small sparrow [Mr. Gibbs' detailed description tallied with immature Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow] that was caught in the vertical web of a golden garden spider, *Miranda aurantia*. The wings of the Grasshopper Sparrow, *Ammodramus savannarum australis*, were spread horizontally and the bird seemed unable to move them. Both feet were also entangled and the bird was caught near the center of the web. The spider, a large female, had moved up to the top of the web, where it seemed waiting for the bird to cease its weak struggling. I released the bird from the web and after it had rested quietly in my hand for some moments, it flew off apparently unharmed. The vertical web had been strung between several blackberry bushes and was two feet above the ground. It seems quite possible that the bird would have died in the web from exhaustion and hunger, had I not been fortunate enough to find it in time."—J. KENNETH TERRES, *Soil Conservation Service, Bath, New York.*

**Status of the breeding Lincoln's Sparrows of Oregon.**—At the time that McCabe and the present author worked on racial differentiation in the Lincoln's Sparrows (*Melospiza lincolnii*) no satisfactory sample of the breeding birds of Oregon was available. We reported (Condor, 37: 155, 1935) that five skins from the Blue Mountains of Oregon, representing both sexes, had wings that averaged slightly shorter than those of birds from the Canadian Rockies. Accordingly, the birds were